

The Onslow Railroad.

We hope that the favorable opportunity of connecting Wilmington with Onslow county by a direct railroad will not be allowed to pass away through mere neglect. From recent conversations with leading citizens of that county, and from letters received, we are satisfied that the people of Onslow are determined to have a railroad. It seems fixed that the "Planter's Railroad" from Jacksonville to some point on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad will receive a handsome county appropriation, and the contest will be between the road direct to this city and the road to Teachey's Depot on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for the other appropriation. The latter road has the advantage of a liberal charter already granted, but as under this charter the wide gauge is required, we do not know but that it will be rather a disadvantage to the friends of that route. We are satisfied that at a very early day in the approaching session of the Legislature a liberal charter can be obtained for a direct route from this city.

The only difficulty in the way of this is that the Commissioners of Onslow have fixed upon the 25th of November as the day for a vote to be taken upon the various appropriations, being the fourth day of the session. Nothing can, of course, be done by that time. We therefore propose that the Chamber of Commerce of this city, through its President, or a special committee, apply to the Commissioners of Onslow to postpone this election for two months, in order that a charter can be obtained for the "Wilmington Direct" route, thus placing both propositions upon the same footing. We are advised that such a proposition would be favorably entertained.

Without discussing the advantages of a direct route to this city, both to the people of Onslow and Wilmington, which we believe are manifold, we are persuaded that the merits of the narrow gauge railroad alone are sufficient to decide the question. The subject of narrow gauge railroads, through the great success of those in operation in Wales, is exciting a very marked influence throughout Europe. In India, also, this system of railroads has already been brought into extensive use, where its economy of construction and operation makes it very valuable. Some attention to it is now being paid in the United States, and narrow gauge railroads are about to be built in Texas. The British Association, which met at Exeter recently, discussed very fully the question of narrow gauge railways as tributaries to main stems, and strong evidence was brought forward to prove the immense economy of narrow gauge over wide gauge roads. The cost of such roads is within the means of even small communities. The grading of a two foot road can be cheaply done—the expense of engines and rolling stock is comparatively light, whilst the saving of fuel, in proportion to the amount of freight such a road is capable of carrying, is quite remarkable. At the meeting to which we have referred, it was urged that "every inch added to the width of a gauge, beyond what is absolutely necessary for the traffic, adds to the cost of construction, increases the proportion of dead weight, increases the cost of working, and, in consequence, increases the rates of transportation." So much so is this the case that, even if the original cost of constructing a narrow gauge road were equal to that of a wide gauge, the actual saving in dead weight, and in the expense of working the smaller gauge, would be so enormous that the narrow gauge would be far the cheapest in the end, and would yield much larger profits to the stockholders.

Such is the deliberate opinion now held by the most eminent civil engineers in England, and it is, therefore, not surprising that there is growing up a strong feeling against the construction of broad gauge roads, except on long lines of route capable of furnishing an amount of traffic so heavy as to diminish to a minimum the proportion of dead weight ordinarily carried. But, for all short roads, and especially for what we would call in this country "neighborhood roads"—that is to say, roads that will act as feeders to a main trunk road—the narrow gauge, costing in construction and outfit not more than about one-tenth the cost of the broad gauge, is destined to become, in the language of the London Journal of Engineering, "the railroad of the future."

We again urge upon our business men the importance of this matter and the necessity of early action. Let us ask for a reasonable delay in the election, and then let us apply for a charter. If this be done and the assurance of a substantial subscription in the city and county along the proposed line of railroad is given, then is the Wilmington and Onslow Railroad a fixed fact.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Augusta Fair.

Augusta, Ga., October 29th, 1870.
Dear Sir:—The First Annual Fair of the Cotton States Fair Association, which began on the 25th instant, closes to-day. It has not been merely a success, but a grand success. Crowds are in attendance from most of the Cotton States proper, and also from North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. Many of these have been attracted by the Agricultural Congress which adjourned yesterday. The grounds of the Fair Association are the handsomest and most complete of any I have ever visited. The amount of work done and the completeness and beauty of the grounds are matters of wonder when it is known that six months ago the place was a desolate moor, flat, marshy and unsightly. Now, under the intelligent manipulations of engineers, architects and landscape gardeners, the grounds are beautifully laid off, handsome build-

ings adorn them, and rich parterres and murmuring fountains lend enchantment to the place. Through the liberality of the citizens of Augusta and the City Council, fifty thousand dollars have been spent upon the grounds.

The Fair Grounds are within the corporate limits of Augusta, easily accessible by the street railway, and also by the cars of the South Carolina Railroad, which Company has laid down a track to the grounds. The entrance is most tasty, and beautiful drives and walks spread out before the visitor. Upon either side of the main drive are bronze statues of Flora and Ceres, inviting you to the respective halls over which they reign supreme. On the right stands the Industrial Hall, and to the left is Floral Hall. Two hundred yards apart stand these Halls; the walks and drives which unite them with each other and with other portions of the grounds diverge from a magnificent fountain, half way between them, which throws innumerable jets of water high in air.

The centre of the grounds is taken up with the race-track, half a mile in circumference. At the opposite end from the Halls mentioned is Mechanics Hall, in which hundreds of improved machines are busy spinning and packing cotton, spinning, weaving, &c., around which thousands of farmers are collected, discussing the merits of each. On one side of the track is the Grand Stand capable of seating three thousand people, and throughout the week it has been tested to its utmost capacity.

I shall make no attempt to give an idea of the articles upon exhibition or their merits. It would be an endless task. Every department of industry, of fine arts, of everything which renders our lives useful and interesting, is full to overflowing. Floral Hall is a scene fit for fairy land, whether we consider the attendant goddesses or the exhibition. The useful and beautiful are blended with taste and harmony.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton States Fair Association have evidently in their exhibition desired to satisfy the wishes of every class of people. Those who have come for useful agricultural and industrial information will go away much benefited. The sight-seer will be fully repaid, while those in quest of amusement, will certainly be more than pleased. The wants and tastes of all have been respected, and he must indeed be hard to satisfy, who departs from Augusta not delighted with the Fair, and the whole soul, big-hearted hospitality of its people.

There has been no very fast racing here. Indeed, the Fair has not been given up to the "horse men," as is too frequently the case at Fairs of late years. Those fond of the sport have no reason to complain, while other departments have not been neglected.

The Tournament has been the great attractive feature of the amusement seekers, and even the staid farmers were drawn from among the plows and gins, and away from the cotton shed to the neighborhood or within the Grand Stand while it progressed. Thursday was the day set apart for the Tournament, and the attendance was at least double that of any other day during the week. Upwards of ten thousand people crowded the Stand and the vicinity of the track, entering into the manly sport with deafening cheers, as one after another, the gallant knights rode through the lists with varying success.

"Henry of Navarre," Mr. T. C. Thomas, of Augusta, a lad of sixteen, bore off the first prize among the nineteen contestants, making twenty-five of the forty-two points. He was awarded a fine horse. The Knight of "Richmond," the next most successful rider, crowned the Queen, an arrangement I thought little in accordance with the chivalric memories of the olden tournaments. But I will not complain, as this is the only short-coming noticed during the Fair.

The regalia ceremonies were consummated at night in a most gorgeous manner at a Banquet given by the citizens of Augusta to their guests. The hall fitted up for the occasion was from three to four hundred feet long and half as wide. All the arrangements for dancing, promenade and refreshments were superb. Upwards of one hundred couples were on the floor. The loveliness and grace of the ladies, the gallant bearing of the men, the splendid toilets, the magnificent hall and its decorations, the fine music, combined to make it an occasion long to be remembered.

The several addresses during the week have formed one of the most important features of the occasion. On Wednesday H. B. BARNES COMPTON, President of the Maryland Senate, delivered a most admirable address. On Friday, Hon. JAMES LYONS, of Richmond, Va., and General CAPRON, in charge of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, delivered addresses. All were characterized by great ability, and were listened to throughout by a vast concourse of people.

I have not time now to speak of the Agricultural Congress and its labors. I will try to do so on my return.

I wish it was in my power and entirely consistent with proper decorum to speak of the elegant private hospitalities of which I have been a most grateful recipient. These find an echo in the sanctum of the heart, even if they are excluded from the editorial sanctum.

I was glad to meet so many North Carolinians in attendance here, representing the State Agricultural Society and the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. I have met Gen. A. M. SCALLES, Col. J. S. L. MOREHEAD, Capt. P. M. EDMONDSON, Col. A. M. McKee, Capt. J. R. THOMPSON, Capt. J. S. WOODARD, Capt. R. T. FULFORD, Capt. H. C. ROCKWELL, Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of Wilson, Col. J. P. COBB, Mr. D. MACRAE, and others from North Carolina.

I am loth to leave, but my editorial duties, and engagements connected with our approaching Fair, call me home. I am under many obligations to General A. E. WRIGHT, and also to Mr. E. H. GRAY, Secretary of the Fair Association, for numerous special favors, and to my editorial brethren of Augusta for kindly attentions.

The Fair.

The time appointed for the Second Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association is rapidly approaching, and we are glad to say that the preparations of the Buildings and Grounds are in a satisfactory condition of forwardness. The Executive Committee have labored diligently and faithfully to get everything in readiness, and we assure that visitors will commend their efforts. Many improvements have been made on the grounds, and the accommodation for visitors and articles are much more ample and complete than last year. The Committee have been limited in their expenditures by want of means, but they have made the very best use of the funds at their disposal.

From information in our possession, we are satisfied that if the weather proves favorable the attendance will be much larger than a year ago, while the articles already entered, and those promised, will render the exhibition every way worthy of this section. The General Secretary is in daily receipt of vast numbers of letters entering articles and making inquiries in regard to the Fair.

The very liberal Premium List offered by the Association, and the attractive Special Premiums offered by some of our leading business men, hold out substantial inducements to our housewives, agriculturists, mechanics and others, to compete for them. But the benefits to be derived from a spirited rivalry among our people, the mingling together, the agricultural discussions, the exhibition and trial of improved and labor saving machines, are incomparably greater than any and all the premiums which are or can be offered. In these things lie the real value of these annual industrial exhibitions. We are satisfied that the Fairs of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association will do more to arouse the slumbering energies of our people and open their eyes to the mines of wealth they possess in the fertility of their lands and the salubrity of their climate, than any other means which could be adopted.

The railroads and steamboats have made cheap and extensive arrangements for transportation for the Fair. The merchants of this city are providing to supply the wants of the people in every department, and committees have in charge the proper entertainment of the crowds which will be in attendance. Nothing will be left undone to insure the comfort of visitors. Private houses will throw open their doors, and hotels and boarding houses are getting ready to accommodate the largest numbers possible.

Those who seek amusement merely, will be gratified with the arrangements for that purpose. Upon the grounds of the Association and in the city there will be attractions which must satisfy the tastes of all.

The Executive Committee desire and expect a large exhibition and attendance, the citizens of Wilmington desire to see all their friends here. All will be welcomed, and we believe, will be pleased.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.—We add to-day others to our long list of Special Premiums. Mr. Edward Kidder offers for the best specimen of broad a large premium. We commend his judgment and liberality.

Mr. Jno. D. Love, also, offers three very attractive and appropriate Premiums. The competition for them will doubtless be most spirited.

Messrs. Bass & Scott add to the already valuable premiums for Cotton another very attractive prize.

In connection with these we publish a full list of the Special Premiums offered by our citizens, and will give them as wide a circulation as possible between this and the Fair. We have already sent them far and near, but will give them publication as frequently as our space will permit. The Association is also distributing them in their pamphlets and hand bills throughout the country. They form a most attractive feature for the Fair.

RADICAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Radical Convention, composed of delegates from New Hanover and Brunswick counties, for the purpose of nominating a Senator from the District composed of these two counties, met in the City Hall yesterday, G. N. Hill, of Brunswick, presided, and S. T. Potts was made Secretary. The result of the meeting was the nomination of Geo. W. Price, Jr. On the first, informal, ballot the following was the vote: Price, 3; Frazier, 2; Howe, 2; Hill, 1. On the regular ballot Price received 7 votes and Hill 1.

The Convention was a very tame affair. In fact the Schenck-Jones crowd of the last election did not participate at all. But very little interest is felt by them, though their irreconcilable animosity to Price renders the nomination distasteful to them. The division of opinion is even worse in the country than in the city.

LIST of Marriage Licenses issued by the Register of Deeds, New Hanover county, during the month of October, 1870:

JOHN Wm. Rudge, Caroline Virginia Pea; Jason Hawkins, Elizabeth Jarrell; Chas. B. Skipper, Mary Catharine Boon; John Costin, Ella Fridgen; Joseph Price, Mary Eliza Jones; Jas. Pittman, Georgianna Craig; Albert G. P. Hughes, Florence Tompkins; Phineas T. Dickey, Florence A. Frost; Andrew Spencer, Elizabeth Harris; John Waters, Emma J. Baker. Total, 10 whites.

BLACKS.
Samuel Green, Mary Ann Miller; Alex. McNeill, Melinda Page; Larry Davis, Eliza Swain; Tecumseh Lowe, Mary Ward; Calvin Corbett, Mary E. Corbett; Gabe Reeves, Clara Payne; Henry Mack, Eliza Nixon; Alex. Stewart, Melvina Freeman; Alfred James, Martha Williams; Benjamin Smith, Hagar Moore; Edward Kelley, Nancy Newell; Enoch Alexander, Becky Buchanan; Richard Taylor, Sarah Jones; David Waters, Charlotte Holmes; Silas Bryant, Caroline Miller; Jacob Wright, Julia Ennett; Chas. Edwards, Charlotte Price; Randolph D. Robinson, Mary Steagall; Mark Johnson, Eliza Jane Livingston. Total, 19. Total issued, 29.

SPENDING SPECIAL PREMIUMS.—We publish elsewhere a list of *Exhibitors* and valuable Special Premiums, offered by

these liberal and enterprising merchants, Messrs. Dawson, Teel & Henning, to be contested for at the approaching Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.—These Premiums amount, in the aggregate, to one hundred and sixteen dollars. These with the others heretofore published, will add much to the interest of the Fair, and their value and number reflect credit upon the enterprising gentlemen who have offered them. It is to such liberal spirited merchants and business men that all industrial enterprises owe their success.

We direct attention to an advertisement, in another column, of a new Insurance Company of the South, with principal office at Charleston, S. C., and branch at Charlotte, in this State, and which is also chartered by the State of North Carolina. It proposes to invest all funds belonging to policies secured in the State, within its limits, and is a joint effort of leading men in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

The list of Trustees presents a fine array of talent and character, comprising several of the most prominent and successful merchants and financiers in the States above named.

The Company claims to be the only purely Mutual Company in the South. It has no stockholders, and all profits accrue to the benefit of policy-holders, who control the Company—it being a fellowship of mutual protection.

HANDSOME PREMIUMS.—We direct attention to the long list of handsome premiums, amounting in all, to \$160, offered by Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson, Commission Merchants, of this city, to be awarded at our Fair, shortly to be held. The enterprising and munificence displayed by these gentlemen will, we hope, meet its full reward, in the increase of consignments to the House.

We would be glad if the counties interested in the Fair, would copy the list of Premiums.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association—Special Premiums.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following Liberal Special Premiums to be contested for at the approaching Fair.

Persons competing for these Premiums must give notice upon entering their articles:

BY ADRIAN & VOLBERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS.
For the best bale of hay raised in North Carolina.....\$10
For the best yoke of oxen raised in North Carolina.....\$10

BY EDWARD KIDDER.
For the best specimen of Wheat Bread, not less than four pounds, to be made without shortening, salaratus or soda, &c., \$20.

BY J. D. LOVE, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
A fine Gold Pen for the best specimen of an Account of Sales, chronography and neatness to be considered.

A fine Chromo for the best Gray Drawing executed by a young lady attending School.

A set of Mathematical Instruments for the best work of Art or piece of Mechanism by a boy under 16 years of age.

BY BASS & SCOTT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND COTTON FACTORS.
For the best bale of Cotton, of not less than four hundred pounds, raised in Wilson, Wayne, Johnston, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen or Columbus counties, one silver revolving Butter Dish, with Knife.....\$10

BY SPRUNT & HINSON, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1870.

COLOMBUS S. L. FLEMING,
President of the Agricultural Association:
Sir:—We desire to acquaint you that we are prepared to pay to your order after the decision of the judges on Cotton at the Fair is given the following Premiums:

For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from New Hanover county.....\$10
For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Brunswick.....10

For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Bladen.....10
For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Robeson.....10

For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Lenoir.....10
For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Duplin.....10

For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Wayne.....10
For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Wilson.....10

For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Edgecombe.....10
For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Lancaster.....10

For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Marion, N. C.....10
For the best bale Cotton of 400 lbs. and upwards from Marlboro, S. C.....10

All cotton sent to the care of Sprunt & Hinson to compete for these prizes ought to be marked P. P., with the name of the county, besides and with the owner's own mark; and send also letter of advice by mail.

Sprunt & Hinson will be responsible for such cotton, and send a person with it to the Fair, guaranteeing that there shall be no special or extra charge for so doing. After the Fair all such cotton in their care they will sell at best market price, or hold for future sale as the owner may desire, remitting the proceeds forthwith.

We are, sir,
Yours most respectfully,
SPRUNT & HINSON.

BY DAWSON, TEEL & HENNING, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, IRON, NAILS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, BUGGY MATERIALS, COOPERS' AND TURBENTINE TOOLS, &c., ETC.

For the encouragement of home enterprise we offer, as below, prizes to be contested for by all; provided the specimens exhibited are manufactured within the limits of the same. Prizes to be awarded subject to the rules and regulations of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

For the best specimen of Buggy, or two-horse Wagon, prize the wood work complete of a Buggy, value \$16.

For the largest and most complete assortment of Agricultural Implements, Plows, &c., from one manufacturer, prize, cash, \$20.

For the largest assortment of first class Edge Tools from one manufacturer, prize, cash, \$10.

For the best barrel of Spirits Turpentine, best barrel White Rodin, best barrel Tar, prize, one place brass-banded Strainer, cloth, No. 100, 31/2 bushels, value \$17.

For the greatest variety and best specimens of Dried Fruit, and gallon of best oil, prize, one Hutchinson's family Oiler Mill and Dress No. 1, value \$25.

For best specimens of spirit or wine barrel, prize, Cooper's Tools, value \$10.
For best specimen of hand-made Wood Moulding, prize, one set of Socket Firmer Chisels, extra, 1 to 2 inches, value \$5.
For best specimen of Domestic Carpet and Bed Quilt, made by a lady, prize, one set Ivory Handle Table Knives—one set Ivory Handle Tea Knives, value \$11.
Total \$116.

BY JAMES C. STEVENSON, GROCER AND DEALER IN WOOD AND WILLOW-WARE, &c.
For the best N. C. Hams, in lots of not less than 100 lbs., exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.....\$10

BY WORTH & WORTH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the largest yield of Peas on one acre of land—an average sample of three bushels to be exhibited, and quality as well as quantity to be considered in awarding premium, \$20 in gold.

Planters contending for this premium must submit their certificates, properly vouched for, to the General Secretary of the Association.

For the best 10 pounds of Butter, \$1 per pound in gold.

BY B. G. WORTH.
For the best plate of old-fashioned North Carolina Biscuits, \$15 in currency.

BY GEORGE A. PECK, DEALER IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, IRON, NAILS, &c.
For the best jar of Lard, home made, one of Child's Astringent Cream, of the patent of September 25th, 1866.

BY J. S. TOPHAM & CO., DEALERS IN SADDLERY, &c.
For the Fastest Trotting Mule to Harness—One English Holly Whip, silver mounted, value \$10.

For the best piece of Homeopne, made by a Lady—One fine Leather Key Basket, value \$8.

BY THE NASSAWA GUANO COMPANY.
One ton of Guano, manufactured by the Company, to the person who makes the best and largest exhibition of the produce of the soil, raised by the exhibitor, worth.....\$65

One ton of Guano, manufactured by the Company, for the best bale of Cotton, of not less than four hundred pounds, raised by the sole use of their fertilizer, worth.....\$65

BY WILLIAMS & MURCHISON, WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the best bale of Cotton of not less than four hundred pounds.....Silver Cup, value \$75.

BY W. H. MURPHY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN NO. 1 PERUVIAN AND REESE'S SOLUBLE AND PACIFIC GUANOS.
To the planter who produces the largest quantity of Seed Cotton on one acre of land, the present year, by the use of Peruvian Guano.....\$10

To the planter who produces the largest quantity of Seed Cotton on one acre of land, the present year, by the use of Reese's Soluble Pacific Guano.....\$10

Planters contending for either or both of the above premiums must submit their certificates, vouched for by two respectable neighbors, showing amount of Guano used, and the amount of Cotton produced as above, to the General Secretary at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association in November next.

BY F. W. KERBERNER, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
For the best pair of Mules.....\$20 gold piece.

The Mules must have been owned and used by the exhibitor for one season.

BY VICK AND MEBANE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the best east month board two horse Plow.....\$10

For the best east month board one horse Plow.....\$5

One ton of Star Soluble Phosphate, Manufactured by Lorenz & Ritter, of Baltimore, for the best bale of Cotton of not less than four hundred pounds, raised by the sole use of this Phosphate, value.....\$68

BY GEO. B. FRENCH & SONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.
For the best Mule Shoe.....\$16

BY P. H. HENSENBERGER, DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
For the best Drawing with Pen or Pencil—a Book—The Ethics of Babylon; handsome edition.

For the best herd of Cattle, not less than seven, raised by the exhibitor.—The Farmers' Book For the best pen of fat Mutton, not less than five.....The Farmers' Book

For the best pen of fat Hogs, not less than five.....The Farmers' Book

BY DR. D. M. BULE, CHEMIST AND MANUFACTURER OF FERTILIZERS.
1. One thousand pounds of Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of Seed Cotton per acre, on not less than one-fourth of an acre.

2. Two hundred and fifty pounds for the second largest yield.

3. One thousand pounds of the Cape Fear Guano for a bale of the finest Staple Cotton—Sea Island excluded.

4. Two hundred and fifty pounds for the second best.

The Cotton in both cases to be raised by the use of Bule's Cotton Fertilizer.

5. Five hundred pounds of Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of Sweet Potatoes per acre, raised by the use of Bule's Potato Fertilizer—one bushel to be exhibited as sample.

6. Five hundred pounds of Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of Turnip per acre—one bushel to be exhibited as being tested. Fifty-five pounds to constitute a bushel. The Turnips must be raised by the use of Bule's Turnip Fertilizer.

7. Two hundred and fifty pounds of Cape Fear Guano for the second largest yield of Turnips under the same regulations.

Certificates are required to determine all these Premiums, except Nos. 3 and 4, which must be filed with the General Secretary of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, on or before the 17th of November.

BY A. F. ROUTT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, LIBERTY MILLS, VA.
For the largest crop of Corn grown upon one acre, not less than fifty bushels, two bushels to be exhibited. The land to be measured, and the corn to be measured and vouched for by competent witnesses. The prize to be a Corn Planter with Guano Attachment, price \$22.

For the largest yield of Wheat on five acres, under same regulations, two bushels to be exhibited—Routt's Double Shovel Plow with Coulter and Bar Cutting Attachments, value \$12.

For the largest crop of Sweet Potatoes raised per acre, one-eighth of an acre to be dug, under same regulations, two bushels to be exhibited as sample—Routt's Single Shovel Plow, value \$8.

To the Planter producing the largest yield of Seed Cotton on one acre of land, by the use of the Carolina Fertilizer, One ton Carolina Fertilizer, commercial value.....\$65 00

For the largest yield of Corn as above, One ton Carolina Fertilizer.....65 00

Parties contending for either of the above premiums will be required to produce certificates satisfactory to the Awarding Committee at the Fair in November next.

The above are offered by Messrs. George W. Williams & Co., of Charleston, General Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, through Messrs. DeRosier & Co., of Wilmington, Agents for the State of North Carolina.

These Premiums are in addition to those offered by the Association.

Probably.

The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks that in one hundred or one hundred and fifty years from date a capital renewal convention may be held with some hope of effecting practical results.

The University.
We are glad to see our State exchanges beginning to move in the matter of the restoration of this institution. Whether it be better to educate downward, or upward—to light up the University first, or the Common Schools, may long be a disputed point, but we can safely agree in this, that our old University must be re-endowed and re-organized with little delay as possible. Our State already feels the lack of that annual contribution of educated young men that so steadily issued for many years from its portals. We hope to see the attention of the General Assembly (for the State Convention, if there be a Convention,) directed at an early day towards Chapel Hill. The Wilmington "Journal" in elegant and touching terms, such as a son may be expected to use towards a mother, suggests a general jubilee at the celebration of the re-opening. We approved the motion heartily. Let it be done with a will.

We trust, however, that they to whose hands the re-organization will be committed will be careful to expunge all traces of party or political feeling from their management. And all appearance or partiality in business matters, and be carefully avoided in the preliminary discussions. The public has been sufficiently nauseated with the present attempt to run a political literary institution. Nor can we reasonably expect that any scholars of established reputation will be found willing to east their lot where such party and unfeeling foot-hold is seen. Let it be understood once for all that we are going to establish a State University on a basis broad enough to resist revolution. We can choose our men without raking up old issues, or calling names, and exciting doubts of our coolness and judgment and honesty of our plans. Let it be done with a dignity befitting the cause—and with the liberality and far-reaching provision demanded by the age.

The article in another column, copied from a recent number of the "Wilmington Journal," is a most judicious and timely writer, we happen to know, is a distinguished graduate of the University and is earnestly devoted to the educational interests of North Carolina. As to the suggestions made by this writer, we do not care to speak at present, further than to say that we are in hearty sympathy with the University. He is put into direct contact with the people of North Carolina. If this is done it will inevitably be "in direct sympathy with its old Alumni." It is, we think, rather premature to begin to talk about the men who are to occupy positions in the University. The names of the faculty, and the writer in the Journal are all of good and true men—men in whom the people of North Carolina would have the utmost confidence. And, "if the way should be open," as we say in Presbytery, for them to come in, they would secure the hearty co-operation of our people. The Democratic thinks that Dr. Charles Phillips would make a much better President for such an institution than Jefferson Davis, and the Salisbury Old North State believes Gov. Graham would be of all men the very best for the position. And the Wilmington "Journal," in commenting upon the article we copy, says very properly, "Under the University system, there is not necessarily or usually, we believe, a President or no President, but simply a Chairman of the Faculty, who is a professor and performs his duties as such, as the other professors. He is merely the assisting officer at the meetings of the Faculty."

We write of this subject as a North Carolinian, and one who feels a deep interest in the future intellectual, social and moral development of the people of our State. North Carolina needs a University—an institution of the highest character as to instruction, training and scholarship, and to which all North Carolinians, whatever be their political or religious views, may look with pride, as worthy of the old common wealth. Let us have it.—Fayetteville Presbyterian.

From the Lynchburg Papers.
Gen. Early's Address.

The Sighting of the Army of Northern Virginia. The sad tidings of the death of our great Commander came at a time when, by the interruption of all the ordinary modes of traveling, very many of us were debarred the privilege of participating in the funeral ceremonies and the burial of him we loved so well, or by concerted action of giving expression to our feelings on the occasion. While the unburied remains of the illustrious hero were yet under the affectionate care of friends who were bowed down with a sorrow unutterable, the hoarse cry of "treason" and "scholarship" and "charity" for the vile but abortive purpose of casting a stigma upon his pure and exalted character. His fame belongs to the world, and to history, and is beyond the reach of malignity; but a sacred duty devolves upon those whom, in defence of a cause he believed to be just and to which he sacrificed his life, he led so often to battle, and for whom he ever cherished the most affectionate regard, we owe it to our fallen comrades, to ourselves and to posterity, by some memorial, to manifest to the world, for this time to come, that we are not unworthy to be led by our noblest CHIEF, and that we are not ashamed of the principles for which Lee fought and Jackson died.

Already steps have been taken by some Confederate officers and soldiers, assembled at Lexington, the place of Lee's final retreat, to inaugurate a Memorial Association; and being, as I believe, the senior in rank of all officers of the Army of Northern Virginia now living in the State, I respectfully suggest and invite a conference at Richmond, on Thursday, the 3d day of November next, of all the surviving officers of that Army, whether officers or privates, and in whatever State they may live, who can conveniently attend, for the purpose of procuring concert of action in regard to the proceeding contemplated. I would also invite to that conference the surviving officers and soldiers of all the other Confederate armies, and of the officers, sailors and marines of the Confederate navy.

This call would have been made sooner, but for my absence up to this time in a country where there are no railroads or telegraphs, and where I was detained by imperative duties.

Your friend and late fellow-soldier,
J. A. EARLY.

Lynchburg, Va., Oct 24th, 1870.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN KANSAS.

Two

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. WAR IN EUROPE! KING WILLIAM ANNOUNCES HIS INTENTION TO OPEN ON PARIS IMMEDIATELY!

[Special to the New York Telegram.] VERSAILLER, Oct. 31. King William has announced his purpose to immediately bombard Paris. Yesterday a formal notice of the capitulation of Metz was sent to Paris by a flag of truce.

LONDON, Oct. 21. Official accounts show that Germany has furnished 85,000 to the French war, including 115,000 from South Germany.

The Swiss Government asks the Prussians to allow a weekly courier from Paris with dispatches to neutral powers.

The Prussians continue the siege of Fribourg languidly reckoning on starving out the garrison whose supplies are beginning to fail.

VERSAILLER, Oct. 31. The Nouvelles de Versailles says, in advance of Thiers' coming, that his visit will certainly be fruitless.

The papers which were recently found at Chatou de Suir are said to compromise several notable, including some of the South German diplomats.

TOURNAI, Oct. 31. Gen. Bourbaki, in his view of the capitulation of Metz, has issued a proclamation to the soldiers at Lilla, dated yesterday. He says he has been called on by the Minister of War to command the army of the North. The task is great and but for the patriotism and sentiments, now animating all, would be above his strength.

His purpose was to organize immediately a Corps d'Armee, well provided with materials of war, to go to the aid of besieged Fortresses. He would give his best attention and life, if need be, to the work which the Government and all citizens must now pursue, namely, National Defense.

Concord and confidence must now be had. Soldiers and citizens must count upon his devotion and he should count upon their patriotism.

The dearest of his life belonged to the common work to punish the enemy and avenge France.

MARSEILLE, Oct. 29, via Toulon, Oct. 31. On receipt of news of the capitulation of Metz a patriotic demonstration was made in the city. All public places were closed and reunions were held.

TOURNAI, Nov. 2. Advice from Paris to the 29th, states that the people are stronger than ever in their determination to defend the city to the last.

There are new enrollments in the National Guard to strengthen fortifications.

Private subscriptions to make additional cannon, have reached a sum sufficient to buy one thousand, which are now being rapidly made at all works.

It is estimated that the fresh and salt meat will subvert the city to the end of January.

The work on the fortification toward Baginacis is progressing in spite of the determined resistance of the enemy. A large redan is in course of construction there, which it is thought will add largely to the defensive strength of that line.

On the 30th, Gen. Trochu received a dispatch from Toulon dated the 21st, which says that the department which called upon Gambetta last night, were authorized by representations of political reunions throughout the country. They asked for a levee en masse, and appointment of committees for deposits to hasten the popular uprising.

Gambetta in reply said it was better for Frenchmen that they determine to conquer or die. The Republic cannot fail if the people will that it stand. The Government has brought every energy to the defense. Efforts have been made and are still making to procure arms, and all must unite in saving the Nation.

The siege of New Breisch has commenced.

LONDON, Nov. 2. A female in jacket and red flannel, wearing gold earrings and necklace, has been washed ashore north of Ireland, and is supposed to be from the Cambria.

The Times has a Versailles dispatch to-day stating that negotiations for German unity are progressing favorably. It has been decided that King William assumes the title of Emperor of Germany.

German families have left Paris under the protection of the Portuguese envoy.

German geographical names are being substituted for the French in Alsace.

Gambetta's circulars and proclamation are bitterly condemned in France.

All foreigners in Paris have been offered passage to leave the city.

Mazzini has gone to Toulon.

Paul Cassagne has arrived at Vienna.

The bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl has been repaired.

The following has been received from Paris: On the 28th the Government decreed that in future the decoration of legion of honor would be conferred only for distinguished military services.

A credit of forty thousand francs is accounted for at the Post-office Department by balloons constructed for the postal service.

Orders have been given at the British Embassy to place all of the documents and valuables in cellar.

From Washington, WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. Delano assumes the Secretaryship of the Interior to-morrow.

Governor Shaffer, of Utah Territory, is dead.

The President's denominational appointments to the Indian Affairs will include a Hebrew Superintendent.

Electric Gale, BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31. There has been a terrible gale and rain since last night from the south and east and the water in the Lake is higher than it has been before at any time this season. Several vessels have been wrecked. It is feared that great damage has been done to the Lake shipping.

From Richmond, Arrival of Jefferson Davis, etc.

Richmond, Oct. 31. Hon. Jefferson Davis arrived here to-day.

Rev. Richard H. Bagley, a Baptist minister well known throughout the South, died here last night.

Gen. W. C. Lee, Second Son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Selected President of Washington College, The Name of the College Changed.

Final Meeting Place of The Great Chieftain.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 12-7 A. M. Gen. G. W. C. Lee, second son of Gen. R. E. Lee, and Professor in the Virginia Military Institute, has been unanimously elected to succeed his father as President of Washington College, and Prof. Platt, of South Carolina, has been elected Prof. of Applied Chemistry. The Board has also changed the name of the College to "Washington Lee University." The family of Gen. Lee have come to the final and irrevocable determination to let the remains of Gen. Lee rest where they are, in the chapel designed and erected by himself.

THE FAIR—Maj. Engelhard, General Secretary of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, has established an office in the middle room of the Journal Building, where all applications for licenses and business connected with the Fair will be transacted. We learn from him that entries are being made and much interest is manifested in all directions in regard to the approaching Fair.

PURE VINEGAR—The venerable of the Journal acknowledges the receipt of a package of pure cider vinegar from John H. Hill, Esq., of Sampson county. It is a very superior article, and we have no doubt Mr. Hill will meet with ready sale for all he can possibly supply. Those who wish to procure a good article from Mr. Hill will not regret their purchase.

STATE NEWS.

About 1,000 bales of cotton sold in Charlotte last week.

The State Penitentiary now contains 220 convicts.

STATE COUNCIL, F. of T., meets in Raleigh Nov. 30th.

ONSLOW Superior Court in session this week.

OYSTERS 50 cents per bushel in Washington, N. C.

DRIED fruit to the amount of 900,286 pounds was shipped from Greensboro, up to October 26th.

The session of the U. S. District Court will hereafter be held at Edenton, instead of Elizabeth City, as heretofore.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—The Biblical Recorder says that the Convention of Baptists to be convened in Raleigh next week will be the largest ever held in the State.

The Standard is opposed to the election of Radicals to office. Hear him.

If the Republican party cannot find honest men in its ranks to elect to office, we say send an honest Democrat.

VISIT TO WILMINGTON.—We have just made a flying trip to Wilmington to see Judge Buxton, who was holding Court there, having exchanged circuits with Judge Russell. Judge Buxton had induced us to believe that if we would make a personal application for a bench warrant against Gen. Holden it would be granted.

On the 31st of October, when he was holding Union Court, we sent him an affidavit, complaining that one W. W. Holden and Alex. Ruffin, (negro), and others had assaulted and falsely imprisoned us, Holden having furnished the negro and others the guns with which to assault us. To this affidavit the Judge made the following reply:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, 24 October 1870. UNION COUNTY.

This day made to me upon a complaint, verified by affidavit before the Clerk of Wake Superior Court, and handed to me at Monroe by an Attorney, the complainant, Joseph Turner, Jr., does not appear before me.

The Act of 10th April, 1869, regulating proceedings in criminal cases, Section 2 and 3, defines the duty of the examining Magistrate—

SEC. 2. Duty of Magistrate on complaint made: Whenever complaint shall be made to any examining Magistrate that a criminal offense has been committed within this State or without this State and within the United States, and that a person charged therewith is in this State, he shall be the duty of such Magistrate to examine, on oath, the complainant and all witnesses whom he may be produced by him.

SEC. 3. Duty of Magistrate on examination: If it shall appear from such examination that any criminal offense has been committed, the Magistrate shall issue a proper warrant under his hand, and the seal of the State, for the arrest of the person charged, and shall cause the same to be executed, and shall cause the person charged to be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the county in which the offense was committed, to be dealt with according to law.

It thus appears that before a complaint is made to a Magistrate, he is to be dealt with on oath, before the Magistrate, in order that it may appear from such examination that a criminal offense has been committed, and that a person charged therewith is in this State, he shall be the duty of such Magistrate to examine, on oath, the complainant and all witnesses whom he may be produced by him.

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EXPORT TABLE.

STATEMENT of the principal articles of Produce exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the month ending 31st October, 1870, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those for 31st October, 1869:

ARTICLES.	1870.	1869.
Cotton bales	5,000	4,500
Wool	100	120
Flax	50	60
Grain	1,000	1,200
Other	200	250

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mony can be raised at Richmond. In stating it there, Richmond will regard the wishes of the people of every State whose soldiers died in its defence and lie buried

